







# POLO MEN ARE ACTIVE

**Maui Club Holds  
an Enthusiastic  
Meeting.**

MAUI, April 2.—Wednesday evening, March 28th, a special meeting of the Makawao Polo Club was held at the residence of H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua. A committee consisting of H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay and W. O. Aiken was appointed to select teams and appropriate colors for the practice games of the coming season. A by-law was also adopted or rather amended in regard to membership. No applicant can be admitted into the club if he should receive more than two adverse votes at a meeting of the club at which a majority of members are present.

Several names were dropped from the club roll because of six months or more delinquency in the payment of dues. The consideration of sending a team to Honolulu was deferred until a future meeting.

#### LEGISLATORS LEAVE

By today's steamer Representatives Kailinol, Kalama, Pall, Haia and Naileka will depart for Honolulu to attend the coming legislature. Senator Kaine also will be a passenger on the boat. Senator Baldwin will not be able to be present at the opening of the parliamentary body.

#### GAY'S NEW CHURCH

Chas. Gay has had constructed a new church on the island of Lanai at a cost of \$2,000.

Those who have visited it report that it is a beautiful little chapel and that it is provided with a fine organ.

The one hundred or more Hawaiians of Lanai much appreciate Mr. Gay's generosity inasmuch as their old church building at Halepalaoa was nothing better than a ruin with a roof so full of holes as to suggest lattice-work rather than a protection against the weather.

#### A WISE EXPLANATION

Apropos of the present financial crisis in territorial affairs, a Maui politician offers the following explanation: In passing the six month appropriation bill, the last legislature being that county government was near at hand raised the salaries of their friends and appropriated money most invariably thinking thereby to "do politics," that is to increase their political power and influence among their constituents. They imagined that this extravagance would continue but six months and that the new county officials would soon reduce expenses to their normal condition.

#### DISCOUNTING WARRANTS

It is stated that the Wailuku bank has consented to discount treasury warrants at the rate of five per cent to patrons and ten per cent to others than regular clients.

#### NEW PRIESTS IN CHARGE

Fathers Justin and Charles, new arrivals from Europe, now have charge of the Roman Catholic churches of Makawao district. Father James Bessell, who formerly was the resident priest, has been given a high position in the church of Honolulu.

#### MORMON ELDER HERE

The Mormon elder of the Pulehuiki Mormon church is at Lale, Oahu, attending the territorial convention of Mormon churches. It is reported that he will not return to Kuia.

#### A HOUSE PARTY

Friday, the 1st, of many of Hamakua and Pala, residents went to Oiada House during Easter Sunday. Among them were Mrs. Peck, Misses Nellie and Ethel Smith, Miss Culbert, Miss Peck and others including a number of gentlemen who will spend Sunday at the mountain resort.

#### COURT WORK CONCLUDED

The Second Judicial Circuit Court met on Monday, March 28th, in Wailuku court house as adjourned. After a futile attempt extending over two days to obtain a jury in the criminal assault case against William Morris, David Eapida, Moke Kamauna and Manula, all of Lahaina, the court adjourned on Wednesday morning, putting over this case and several others until the June term.

The Maui jury list seems to have been responsible for the unsatisfactory work done during the last court term. It should be carefully revised.

#### NOTES

This morning the schooner Kona left Kahului for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

The lumber for the new Haiku pineapple cannery is on the ground, and the construction of the buildings is rapidly forward.

Peaches are ripe in Makawao.

Weather: Warm and sultry with occasional local showers.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquifies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# MAUI GETS INTO LINE

**Civic Federation Is  
Organized in  
Wailuku.**

For some time past it has been realized that Wailuku has reached that stage of development when some sort of civic body is needed to rightly interpret and enforce our local needs, and a general sentiment has grown up in favor of such an organization.

Consequently, when on Monday evening word was passed round that there would be a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organization, over a dozen of our leading citizens met at the office of Attorney D. H. Case.

Mr. Case was elected President, Judge McKay, Vice-President, W. J. Coelho, Secretary, and C. D. Lufkin, Treasurer. These officers, with H. B. Fennewall, W. F. Crockett and G. E. Robertson constitute the executive committee.

A constitution was submitted and adopted, providing for regular monthly meetings, and special meetings on call. A list of membership was signed by every one present, and a general meeting of citizens was called, for Wednesday evening at the courthouse for the purpose of explaining to the public the objects of the association and giving a chance to all who desired to become members.

The call for Wednesday evening's meeting struck a popular chord, and shortly after the hour of meeting arrived the hall was filled with our leading citizens. President Case called the meeting to order and the minutes of Monday evening's proceedings were read and approved. The constitution adopted was also read and explained, after which a ten minutes recess was taken to allow those present to sign the membership roll and pay their initiation dues. At the end of the ten minutes on call to order, a list of members was reported. The president also stated that during the afternoon he had received a telephone message from Hon. H. P. Baldwin who although unable to attend, desired that his name be added to the roll of the membership, and that he would do all he could to forward the work of the Association.

The organization being thus completed a consideration of the work of the Association was entered into, and several objects that need immediate action were fully discussed, the chief attention being given to appropriations in the loan bill, for the benefit of Wailuku District, the money for which is now lying idle in the Territorial treasury. After several motions touching the Iao Valley, the jail, the courthouse, and other appropriations, Mr. J. N. K. Keola moved as an amendment that the executive committee of the association proceed at once to investigate the loan appropriations available, and to push the work further at once by interviewing the Territorial authorities and urging the immediate prosecution of the work provided for by the loan bill. This was carried with enthusiastic unanimity and the executive committee met last night to begin active work, the results of which will be sent to Honolulu today.

Other important suggestions were made by Dr. Weddeck, Judge McKay, John Kinney, Sheriff Baldwin and others, and considered by the Association. According to the constitution adopted, the Association is to hold regular meetings on the second Thursday in each month, and a full attendance was promised by every member present. By the way the executive committee may have some good news to present at the next regular meeting which will be held on April 14—Maui News.

## LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

A farewell reception was given to Dr. Miyata at the Japanese Mission church on Friday evening of last week. The grounds were tastily decorated with Japanese lanterns. Over ninety members of the Japanese Branch of the Red Cross Association were present. In the Maui district there are more than one hundred members in all, and they have been enrolled through the efforts of Dr. Miyata. At the reception Rev. T. Komuro presided, and in well-chosen remarks explained the object for which the meeting was held. Japanese hymns were sung at intervals, and speeches were made by J. Fujiyoshi, S. Nakashima and C. Yamane. Subsequently K. Dayo presented Dr. Miyata with an elegant poli bowl, and the recipient made a very appropriate response.

Dr. Miyata and the two Japanese nurses sailed for Honolulu about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. They have engaged passage to their native land, on a steamer which is due at the end of this month. During the war with China, Dr. Miyata was in active service with the Medical Corps of the Japanese Army for about a year. He is ready to resume his duties immediately after his arrival in Japanese territory. The doctor hopes to return to Lahaina when the war is over.

Carpenters are at work on Sheriff Lindsey's new house, near C. B. Cocke's homesteade.

Rita Kapakea, infant daughter of Joseph Edward and Rita Kafeaka, died at an early hour on Sunday morning, after a month's illness. Being a child of much promise, its decease is deeply mourned.

The water of the canal is very dark, owing to a copious flow of molasses from the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hayelden and Mr. and Mrs. Cross were in Lahaina last week.

Miss N. A. Holden was at Lahaina as the guest of Mr. McDonald last Saturday and Sunday.

# LAWYERS THREATENED WITH IMPRISONMENT

**Judge Kalua Hears of Knox's Action, Postpones All Cases to June 6, and Proclaims Himself "the Boss" of Maui Circuit.**

(From Monday's Daily.)

Maui is practically marooned in Circuit Court circles, for Judge Kalua has postponed the hearing of all cases in this court continued until June 6, and all chamber cases and term cases to be tried in vacation, are all continued until June 6.

When the attorneys had recovered from their surprise over the summary wholesale postponements, Attorney Case said: "There is a probate case, which is short, that I would like to have considered."

"No, I postpone it, too," replied the Judge.

"Your honor, there is another case here awaiting only your decision," said Mr. Case.

"That case goes over to June 6, too," was the abrupt answer.

Another attorney said that the Judge's ruling would work great hardship not only among the attorneys but among their clients as well.

"No difference," rejoined the Judge. "Case reserved an exception to the Judge's ruling as being an abuse of judicial discretion."

"Abuse of discretion, eh?" angrily from the Judge. "Who's boss of this court? I do as I please. Pretty soon you go to jail!"

Attorney Coke also reserved an exception on similar grounds.

"You want to go to jail, too? I put you all where you all belong. I have been too easy with you people. I won't try anything."

With that the court session came to an end.

Judge Kalua has literally suspended all court hearings until a new judge shall take his seat in Wailuku court house, intimating that he will take things easy and draw his pay.

It is possible the Supreme Court will be resorted to by Maui attorneys to compel Judge Kalua to set cases for trial in the usual manner, or to send another judge to the Maui circuit to act until June.

# HILOITES GET BUSY

**Bridge Street Is  
Widened  
Now.**

HILO, April 1.—At the request of the Board of Trade, proceedings of which are noted in another column, L. A. Andrews of the road board has placed seven dump carts at work on the extension and widening of Bridge street. The magnificent palms on the part about to be cut away have been given to the Hilo park by Father Oliver.

Some apprehension is expressed about the removal and subsequent placing of the palms in the parks; they can be moved once only with safety, and had the promise of the governor, that a landscape gardener would be sent us at once to map out the park, been kept no difficulty would be feared; as it is no one is prepared to say just where they should go.—Herald.

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE

At the Board of Trade meeting held on Tuesday night for the purpose of electing its officers, Mr. Brughell gained additional laurels as a public spirited citizen by his repudiation of the statement, as shown in the minutes of the previous meeting, that he had placed a man, a mule and a cart at the disposal of the Road Board in the hope of reimbursement at some future date.

Mr. Brughell stated in most emphatic terms that he had donated fully and freely, the services of the aforesaid man, mule and cart in the hope that other citizens might follow suit, and by doing away with the menace to public safety existing at the Wailuku bridge, and probably by the extension of Bridge street to Volcano street, convince the members of a dietary board that improvements of this character must and would be attended to funds or no funds.

It is needless to state that the minutes were corrected and Mr. Brughell warmly applauded by the citizens present.

Measures Hayes and Smith reported having obtained over 100 signatures to the petition to the legislature for the constitution and by-laws and collected \$370 in the way of fees and dues.

In the election of officers there was a spirited contest for the office of President between Messrs. J. W. Mason, F. N. Holmes and W. H. Lambert. The honors finally falling upon the shoulders of Mr. Holmes. Mr. J. W. Mason and Dr. John Holland were elected to the offices of First and Second Vice-Presidents by acclamation. The rest of the office bearers are as follows:

Recording Secretary, H. Vicars; Treasurer, C. A. Stobie; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Cook. The Executive Council consists of seven members of the organization, who will act as chairman of various committees of five to be selected from the main body.

Out of fifteen nominations for Executive Councilmen, the following having received the highest number of votes are responsible for the future guidance of Hilo's "ship of state" through calms and storms into the haven of prosperity: Philip Peck, Dr. Henry Hayes, W. H. Lambert, C. E. Wright, John A. Scott, Adam Lindsay and C. E. Furneaux.

The executive council at Wednesday's meeting appointed the following gentlemen as heads of committees:

Local Improvement—A. Lindsay.

Federal Improvement—F. Peck.

Advertising and Promotion—C. E. Wright.

Agriculture—J. A. Scott.

Various Industries—C. E. Furneaux.

Legislation—Dr. Henry Hayes.

Transportation—W. H. Lambert.

Reception Committee—E. N. Holmes, chairman; Vice-Presidents J. W. Mason and Dr. Holland and Corresponding Secretary W. C. Cook—Tribune.

AN ELKS FAREWELL.

At the last regular meeting of the local lodge of Elks the members decided to give a farewell dance to Past Exalted Ruler and Mrs. A. C. McMenamy, who leave for the coast on the Falls of Clyde about the middle of April. The house committee was authorized to make all necessary arrangements, and the reception and

(Continued on Page 6)

# HAWAIIAN MATTERS DEALT WITH IN SENATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The Senate committee on the army appropriations bill has accepted the House provision of an appropriation to purchase military sites in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The Senate today passed the bill authorizing the collection of labor statistics in Hawaii and providing that the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction be authorized to carry on the work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Senator Foraker today introduced a bill to amend the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, in relation to the appointment and compensation of the Territorial Superintendents of Public Instruction.

The bill provides that the Territorial Superintendents of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Territorial Governor with the advice and consent of the Territorial Senate, and that they shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

# MESSAGE IS READY

**Governor Ready  
for Special  
Session.**

Governor Carter's message to the special session of the legislature is practically ready for submission to that body on Wednesday. The governor will have the message ready for the printer today and copies will be submitted to the two houses in order to avoid the usual delay in printing which the legislature always encounters at the opening of the session.

Governor Carter has prepared lump sum appropriations for each department, the specifications to be furnished upon the request of the legislature. This is done to avoid the appearance of any dictation on the part of the executive in placing specific items before the two houses, the governor feeling, that the legislature as the law making body, should itself exercise that responsibility. The detailed estimates will naturally be ready and made available for the uses of the legislature.

At the Board of Trade meeting held on Tuesday night for the purpose of electing its officers, Mr. Brughell gained additional laurels as a public spirited citizen by his repudiation of the statement, as shown in the minutes of the previous meeting, that he had placed a man, a mule and a cart at the disposal of the Road Board in the hope of reimbursement at some future date.

Mr. Brughell stated in most emphatic terms that he had donated fully and freely, the services of the aforesaid man, mule and cart in the hope that other citizens might follow suit, and by doing away with the menace to public safety existing at the Wailuku bridge, and probably by the extension of Bridge street to Volcano street,

it is proposed to avoid extravagant compensation. In some districts the deputy simply has to visit one or two plantations and take over the collections made by the company, and draw the usual percentage, which in some districts amounts to between three and four thousand dollars, although the deputy does practically no work.

A change will also be recommended in the garbage department so that the collection of fees can be enforced from the persons who benefit by the system. It is expected to place the garbage service on a basis, where it will at least pay its own expenses.

Governor Carter has requested the Judiciary department to furnish a draft of proposed laws to put into effect the reductions contemplated in the expenses of the courts. A number of laws which various officials have been asked to draw up will probably be received back today. These, if satisfactory will be submitted to the legislature.

#### Honolulu Notes

Jos. Pritchard killed a wild pig in front of the telephone office Wednesday morning.

The Hamakua Soda Works is again running to its full capacity.

Miller, the sausage maker, died suddenly on the morning of the 20th while sitting on his veranda. Heart disease.

M. V. Holmes left yesterday on a trip for his health; he goes to the coast via Honolulu.

A Japanese, name unknown, made an attempt to murder his wife at Paiaha; he failed to kill the woman so he committed suicide.

# MONEY HELD WRONGFULLY GOVERNOR MAKES ISSUE WITH BOARD OF HEALTH

## A Serious Charge In re Clench Estate.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mary F. Cousins, as guardian of Mary J. Clench, widow, has filed a petition for settlement of the estate of W. C. Clench, who died on March 15, 1904, leaving a wife and two sons, Wm. C. Clench, residing in Canada, and Thomas B. Clench in Honolulu.

Petitioner alleges that James E. Fullerton was appointed administrator of the estate on August 2, 1901, and at once took possession of the only personal property owned by deceased known to petitioner, namely: \$285 in bank and \$274 proceeds of certain personal effects sold by the widow to save them from deterioration. Fullerton is alleged to have held such funds since, and the widow having paid the funeral expenses, "there were no debts to pay," the petitioner says, "and no reason existed why the estate should not have been settled promptly and such funds and any others realized by the administrator paid over long since to your petitioner and the two sons, who only were justly entitled thereto."

### MISAPPROPRIATION ALLEGED.

"Petitioner further says," the document proceeds, "that she has been informed and believes, and on such information and belief alleges, that said Fullerton has been using the funds of said estate for his private gain in making loans on interest from time to time and has realized large profits therefrom which justly and of right belong to said estate."

The right of petitioner to bring suit is shown in the following statement:

"Your petitioner further shows that said Mary J. Clench, who suffered greatly from rheumatic trouble, left the Territory of Hawaii to reside in California in the year 1901 and thereafter took up her abode in a home for aged people in San Jose in said California; but that being of an extremely aggressive nature she caused such continual trouble and disturbances that an application was filed by her daughter, Mary F. Cousins, the petitioner herein, for guardianship, which application was duly granted and petitioner was appointed such guardian with full power to act in all matters affecting the interests of her said mother; that she thereupon, through her attorney, W. H. Castle, in Honolulu, has several times requested said Fullerton to close up said estate and pay over all funds in his hands to this court for distribution as by law provided, but he has wholly neglected so to do in violation of his duty as by law required, and your petitioner respectfully represents her ward is seriously in need of her share of said estate."

She says that Fullerton may be required to give an accounting of the funds, and to pay them into court together with all of the profits thereupon, also her law costs and attorneys' fees and charges sustained in consequence of his neglect to make account and settlement, and when all those things are done that Fullerton be discharged and the estate distributed. Her attorneys are Castle & Withington.

James E. Fullerton, against whom the serious charge above reported has been made, has been the recipient of many pickings, such as appraisements, from Judge Gear during his term.

### DIVORCE CASE ARREST.

Georgia Mabry Nelson, in her divorce suit against Frank D. Nelson, brought a bill for maintenance against the libellee, asking for payment by him of costs, a reasonable attorney's fee, and \$15 a week alimony. Judge Gear has issued an order to show cause in the matter, returnable on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Petitioner by her attorney, E. M. Watson, sued out a writ of ne exeat republica, making affidavit that the respondent had declared in the presence of herself and others that he intended to depart beyond the seas and out of the jurisdiction of the court. Under this writ Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth took Nelson into custody.

### CHEW MAN'S CASE.

Return of summons to Chew Man, the absconding administrator of the estate of Yee Chew Fan, deceased, has been made as having been left at his last place of abode in Honolulu. This is in the suit of Judge De Bolt, as successor to Judge Humphreys, against Yee Chin and Lam Hong, sureties on Chew Man's bond. Chew Man ran off with \$300 of the estate money and is now in Manila. His bond was in the sum of \$15,000. Defendants by their attorney, Avon H. Crook, have filed a demurser.

### COURT NOTES.

Rosa Brosch has brought a bill for divorce against Jacob Brosch, on the ground of failure to support herself and their child, a boy now more than one year of age, since August 1902. The couple was married Nov. 2, 1901, by the late Bishop of Pampanga.

Judge De Bolt made an order giving the First National Bank of Hawaii one day more in which to answer the petition of H. Hackfeld & Co. against J. M. McCheyne and itself.

### Prisoners From Maui.

A police officer brought three prisoners from Maui to Honolulu yesterday on the steamer, the *Clarendon*, for trial in the circuit. Aguirre was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for mail robbery. Hooper was sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery. Both were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

Both men were sentenced to 10 years for mail robbery.

**Hawaiian Gazette**Edited at the Postoffice of Honolulu  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$1.00
Per Month, Foreign	1.75
Per Year	10.00
Per Year, Foreign	16.00

People Interests in Finance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : APRIL 5

## THIBET.

Thibet is nominally a part of China and is the seat of the Buddhist religion, a sort of geographical monastery set far away from beaten tracks and for centuries held inviolate in the defense given it by man and nature. As such it might remain for a long time to come but for the ambition of Russia and the preception of England. It is not a place to covet for its known wealth; it could never be made a rich province unless it should turn out to be a land of precious metals easily mined; but its location is such that both Russia and England, in their march of empire, could find abundant use for it.

Situated on the northeastern border of India, Thibet would, under British influence or control, act as a buffer State, a part successfully performed by Afghanistan on another section of the frontier. In Russian hands Thibet would plant the enemy's flag at the base of the Himalayas and become a center of mischievous intrigue among the border tribes of India. Several years ago the Czar entered into a secret treaty with the Grand Lama which "is troubled the English; but not until the Russo-Japanese war approached did the British government feel that it could interfere without bringing on a war."

Its action was taken as soon as Russia's attention became riveted on the Japanese. Then the Indian Viceroy started a column of troops for Lhasa, intending to establish an English resident there and to gradually bring Thibet within the British sphere of influence. It is this column which lately met the mountaineers in battle. Russia has protested but the column moves on and if the Japanese win over on the Asiatic shore the British are likely to make Thibet an appanage of the crown.

Then India will be reasonably safe. Nearly surrounded on the land by neutral ground, which her policy can, on occasion, control, India will run small chance of having the Cossack for a neighbor. Measured by these possibilities the extent of England's interest in the triumph of Japan becomes far-reaching. What to her is the open door, even, beside the integrity of those vast possessions which have so enriched her?

## THE TWO PER CENT ASSESSMENT.

It will be unfortunate for the Republican party of Hawaii to adopt any of the methods of political assessment which have been rejected by the national managers and have been denounced by Theodore Roosevelt. The civil service reform agitation of twenty and more years ago was directed against many abuses of political power, among them the levying of a campaign fund by means of a two per cent assessment of official salaries. Mr. Roosevelt's earlier reputation as a reformer was made in a fight against this practice and he and others succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law which protects all Federal employees from campaign requisitions of any kind—requisitions which Mr. Roosevelt did not hesitate to denounce as blackmail.

It is urged in extenuation of the two per cent call now being mailed around that the cost of running the party has hitherto fallen upon business men and that the latter think the direct official beneficiaries of the party should take on the burden. True, the planters and merchants have had much to complain of, but that is measurably due to the extravagant and unnecessary demands made upon them by men who wasted their contributions. At the first Territorial election nearly all the Home Rule expenses were borne by the Republican Territorial Committee in that money in blocks was given to a treacherous politician who passed it on to the enemy in return for promises of individual support in case the enemy won. The bargain was carried out to the letter. Money actually used for the Republican party in 1900 would not have been felt by the givers. There was great waste in subsequent canvases; but if the Territorial Central Committee could devise a plan to avoid this in future it would need no more money, we think, than the Republican merchants and planters are willing to give. The Home Rulers, even when they had no funds, did pretty well and the prospect of an empty strong box does not deter their preparations now. On a pinch could not the Republicans also fight for principle without first looking to see how much there is in the till?

In any event the two per cent scheme should go no further. It is contrary to public policy, recent party tradition and to the Federal Civil Service law.

The movement which has resulted in the organization of a Board of Trade in Honolulu and a Civic Federation in Waikiki can only be productive of good for Hawaii. Heretofore the various business organizations in Honolulu have borne the brunt of the campaign in Washington and at home for measures from which the entire Territory derived a benefit. Petitions with the added weight of organized influence from Hawaii and Maui will naturally impress Congress more than resolutions coming from Honolulu alone, even though they might voice the wishes of all the islands.

A church collection of \$2,500 in one day doesn't look much like hard times in Hawaii.

## HOW TO COMPEL LOW FARES.

Judging from what is said to the Advertiser about the need of low fares to make the tourist propaganda a success, there is a large part of this community which is ready to support a combination to give the bulk of the Honolulu ocean traffic to any steamship line which will bring fares down to the basis which is enjoyed by competing winter resorts.

Joint action of this kind to compel a concession to the public is not without precedent. Former residents of Southern California will easily recall how it was employed to give Los Angeles the lead over the then competing city of San Diego. During the boom of 1886-88, San Diego, which enjoyed a direct railway service from the East, branching off at Colton from the Santa Fe's Los Angeles line, had a growth of 750 per cent as against a Los Angeles growth of 512 per cent. There came a storm which washed out the Santa Fe line between its junction with the Los Angeles road, and a place called Ocean-side near San Diego, thus stopping the rush to San Diego and turning it to Los Angeles. Upon this the Los Angeles business men got together and talked to the Santa Fe company in this way: "We want you to abandon the direct line to San Diego and build one from here to that all tourists bound for San Diego will have to come to Los Angeles first. If you will do this, your road will continue to share our trade; if not, the trade will all go to your competitor, the Southern Pacific. As for the San Diego business you can lose nothing, as your line is the only one to reach that port and the people will have to deal with you whether they like you or not." The Santa Fe demurred at first and then surrendered. The washout was left unrepaired and a coast line was built. All visitors to Southern California went to Los Angeles and most of them were kept there. The growth of San Diego stopped and soon the city began to lose in population.

The point of this story is that a city which enjoys competing railroad or steamship lines can play one line against the other, and get any reasonable favor which either has the power to grant.

## MAKE UNCLE PAY.

It is understood that word has come from Washington for the Territorial authorities to receive the Chinese Prince in state; but we do not hear that the Federal Treasury has agreed to foot the bills. State functions cost money, and the Hawaiian taxpayers are getting too poor, almost, to entertain an idea, least of all a Prince of the royal blood.

Perhaps there is something left in the festivity fund, though no such fund exists in any other American Territory and one should not be accommodated here. The dinner appropriation is one of the bequests of the monarchy, the natural adjunct of an independent State but not of a subsidiary political body like Hawaii. This Territory should receive no guests on its own account and if it is desirable to have it act as an outpost of American hospitality, receiving for Uncle Sam, then the latter should keep it in meagre mony.

A festivity fund provided by Congress for the use, as directed from Washington, of the Governor of Hawaii, might often bring good results, but by the Lord Harry the taxpayers of Hawaii are not going to dine and wine Uncle Sam's visitors until they are a long sight surer that they are now of being able to feed themselves.

## THE LAND COURT.

There are other things of less public necessity, which can be dispensed with in the Territorial plan of economy better than the Torrens land court.

Titles to land in Hawaii are in unsettled state. Purchasers of real estate are required to trace back through years of changes and descriptions of metes and bounds of uncertain accuracy, and designated by Hawaiian names which in all cases have not been carried down to the present day. Weeks are often required in the searching of records, and a title under the old system is not only expensive but litigation does not always end with the passing of the dead. Hawaii has more need of a system such as the Torrens land registration than probably any other state or territory.

Eventually the land court will straighten all the real estate tangles in the Islands, and with the Torrens system better understood, the process will be one of only a few years. If economy requires a reduction of expenses in that particular court, there is no reason why this cannot be done.

Probably the court could be continued in mere skeleton shape, with only a judge and clerk, and if need be these could be made fee rather than salaried officials. In measure the court is self supporting now, applicants for registration paying a fee for the service, which becomes a government realization. Rather than see the law repealed and thus unloading the work which it may again take years to accomplish, the court might be put entirely on the fee basis for a limited period and be maintained at a minimum expense to the taxpayers. A few titles have already been registered under the provision of the Torrens act and the Territory is under a moral if not a legal obligation to maintain them. To appeal the law now would certainly be a backward step.

In a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor United States Consul General Alban G. Snyder at Bogota, Colombia, writes of the manufacture of Panama hats. He says these hats are made on solid wooden blocks by from two to four persons, generally women, sitting opposite to each other and working steadily. Four women can make an average quality hat in six or seven days, whereas fine one requires from three to six weeks. The consul states that an expert hatter cannot make as good a hat in the dry summer weather as during the rainy season. These hatters work every day from early in the morning, wasting very little time in eating and often carrying on their work by candle-light. This is done so as to finish in time for market day, for the loss of an hour may mean the loss of a market day.

The House may find Kumalae an innocent as a new born babe but it won't save him from the hands of the court and trial jury even though the legislature may be, as Teita says, above and beyond its own creation—the grand jury.

If Senator John Brown is wise he will keep his county bills just where they now are—in his pocket.

Better men than Kumalae have demanded an "Investigation" and were sorry for it afterward.

## RUSSIA'S COAL RESOURCES.

The London Financial News declares that it is too often assumed that because Russia is largely a wood-burning country and a considerable importer of British coal, her own coal supplies are insignificant. A greater mistake could not be made. If her economic development had depended on wood fuel or it could never have reached its present proportions; and, although progress is slow in Russia, when compared with England, America or Germany, it can not be denied that she has made great strides, from a commercial point of view, within the last twenty-five years—strides that have only become possible by the rapid exploitation of her unquestionable mineral wealth. The native coal may not always be of high quality, but it has sufficed for industrial expansion remarkable alike in extent and character. In 1877 the coal output of European Russia was no more than 1,774,198 tons; twenty years later the production had risen to 12,022,558 tons; and there has been a noteworthy annual increase since then, the total figures for all the centers in 1901 having equaled 16,270,000 tons. Added to this, the Asiatic dominions of the Tsar have been brought into closer touch with Russia, proper, by means of the railway, and it is stated that in Siberia, as in the Ural region, vast coal reserves have thus been rendered available. The Irkutsk district, to the south of Omsk, is estimated to contain 200,000,000,000 poods, or over 3,000,000,000 tons, while the reserves in the Ural mountains are inexhaustible in quantity. It is true this coal has a high percentage of ash and sulphur, but it is used very largely for railway and navigation purposes in European Russia, and, we may be certain, has also found its way farther east. Again, in the Donets basin, the coal resources are such as to preclude the possibility of famine, the yield being about 11,500,000 tons both in 1900 and 1901. There are supplies in this district alone sufficient to last for eight hundred years at the present rate of production, which progresses at something like 1,000,000 poods per annum. Then there are the Donbass fields in Poland, which cover an immense area, and, although the quality of this coal is also rather inferior, it makes up in output for its deficiencies, the quantity dispatched by land carriage in 1901 being 2,018,700 tons. It will thus be seen that while quite a young industry, coal mining is carried on very extensively in Russia; that the production, already large, is constantly increasing, atoms in size for defects of quality, and that, other things being equal, the empire can well afford, in the matter of its coal supplies, to depend upon its own internal resources.

## A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY.

The Legislature meets tomorrow, called in special session by the Governor for the express purpose of reducing the Territorial expenses to an amount not in excess of the Territorial income.

The general sentiment of the business portion of the community has been against calling this session, on the ground, based on the past, that the expenses of the Legislature would be greater than the reductions in Territorial outlay would amount to. The need of the most rigid economy on the part of the Legislature in its expenses is therefore necessary if it would regain the confidence which was lost by the occurrences of the last session.

The major portion of the expenses then and nearly on quite all of the alleged graft, was in connection with the translating, printing and proof-reading work. The Committee on Printing, etc., sent around to the various establishments to get their figures for doing the work of printing only. That is to say they did not want figures for the proof-reading or translation and they would

not give any guarantee that the work or any portion of it would go to the office making the lowest figure. Under such conditions asking for figures was sheer nonsense, as no business concern would think of getting down to bed rock unless they were assured of getting the work in event of their figures entitling them to it.

If the present Legislature means business from a business standpoint; if it means economy from a business standpoint; if it means honesty and wishes to prove that it means it, the Legislature will call for tenders from every printing establishment in the city of sufficient capacity to assure the work being done promptly and properly. It will call for SEALED TENDERS to be opened at a stated time in the presence of the bidders and it will guarantee to such bidders that the work will go to the lowest one, exacting a bond if necessary for the prompt and faithful performance of the work. The tenders should be made to include proof-reading and translation if the Legislature is going to publish in English and Hawaiian as heretofore.

It is doubtful if this business method will meet with the hearty approval of some of the legislators as it does away with all chance of graft or favoritism and gets down to the cold-blooded business principle of the most goods for the least money. This is the principle that Governor Carter is working on however and this is the principle the taxpayers are asking for and have a right to expect from the Legislature.

Will there be a majority that will stand for it or shall we have another session of public office for private gain?

When Prince Pu Lan arrives in Honolulu Chinese residents will have an opportunity rarely allowed them. In their own country they are seldom permitted the privilege of gazing upon the features of one so exalted. In Republican Hawaii the Chinese may look upon the Prince without fear or favor.

The House may find Kumalae an innocent as a new born babe but it won't save him from the hands of the court and trial jury even though the legislature may be, as Teita says, above and beyond its own creation—the grand jury.

If Senator John Brown is wise he will keep his county bills just where they now are—in his pocket.

Better men than Kumalae have demanded an "Investigation" and were sorry for it afterward.

## EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Oahu rarely has an earthquake. It is many years since the last disturbance of that kind occurred and then no harm was done. Though tradition goes back among the natives more than a thousand years there is not one of a seismic convolution here. On the island of Hawaii a sharp shock is now and then felt, one due to the presence of an active volcano which, when it takes fuel or starts its vast machinery, causes the earth about it to tremble. The movement, when it comes, is much less alarming than the ordinary temblor in California. There the earth sways back and forth as if some Titan had grasped it and was trying to hurl it, now this way and now that, into the depths of space. Here, the effect is that of a thrill, a mere nervous shiver, which passes in a second or two and hardly disturbs the pictures on the wall.

The causes of difference are readily guessed. California has no vent for imprisoned gases except such as it makes by opening, through seismic energy, a million tiny cracks in the soil.

Just after an earthquake there one smells sulphur as he does near the crater of Kilauea. The odor pervades

the air over the whole affected district.

Here, with the chimneys of Kilauea and Mauna Loa always open—or if not open to be easily cleared by pressure from below—the gases have little trouble in reaching the surface. They expand and the volcano, being the place of least resistance, lets them out. It would be well for California with its vast underlying strata of oil and natural gas if Shasta and Mount Whitney were active; and it is not unlikely that the splitting of the Golden Gate, which geologists attribute to an earthquake occurring within three or four hundred years past, was a sequence of the sudden extinction of volcanic fires. That there may never be such a basic change in the seismological conditions of Hawaii is the best-wish any friend of the Territory could have for it. Fortunately, for tens of thousands of years there has been no deviation from the rule which brought forth a new volcano, from the bottom of the sea whenever the last of the old ones became old or was becoming extinct. Volcanoes lived and died in turn on Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Maui and one is slowly dying on Hawaii. Geologists look forward to the creation of another southeast of the big island.

U. S. Marshal Hendry, though still finding some difficulty in marshalling his breathing functions, was at his office again yesterday.

Henry E. Highton has, it is reported, received the endorsement of Samuel Parker, Republican National Committeeman, for appointment to the Supreme Court.

Governor Carter has decided against introducing a license tax bill at the special session. One of the objections to the measure is that it was about the most unpopular feature of the County Act.

Bernard H. Kekelollo, popularly known as "the boy orator of Kalin," yesterday offered to resign his position as messenger and janitor in the Secretary's office if the sacrifice was essential to the policy of economy only, believing that he might receive a fair notice if he had to go, as he defended for bread and butter for his wife and himself on the office. Secretary Atherton, in a kindly reply to Kekelollo's letter, assured him that his services were indispensable and his office a "necessary expense" under the Organic Act.

W. S. Fleming has returned from Walluku, where he represented the Attorney General's department at the Second Circuit Court term. Several criminal cases had to go over to next term on account of a ruling by Judge Kalua that jurors once called on special venires, which according to the court's ruling, exhausted the list for service at this term.

The O. P. Echo, edited and issued in manuscript by Jean Sabate, has again appeared, with the date April 1. It contains a long leader, with subdivisions, on "Reforming Prisoners," another editorial being on "The Grand Jury," which the writer condemns.

"Oahu Prison Sketches," "In the Library," a poem; "Only a Convict," and a lot of more or less humorous paragraphs make up the rest of the four-page paper.

The penmanship is extremely neat, denoting an amount of pains to which the average man would prefer doing time in the quarry.

(From Monday's Daily.)

There has been considerable rain in the Kauai mountains during the past week.

An insane Chinaman from Lahaina

was brought to Honolulu yesterday on the Claudine for commitment to the Insane Asylum.

General repairs are being made to the old postoffice building. The structure is being refloored throughout and a few other minor improvements are being made.

Editor Robertson, of the Maui News

who arrived yesterday from Walluku,

says that Walluku is enjoying a season of prosperity, and there are great hopes for the town.

The Republican Club of the Fourth Precinct, Fourth District, will meet at San Antonio Hall at 7:30 o'clock on April 6th, for the purpose of nominating delegates for the primary election of the 9th inst.

Harry Moosman, clerk to the Deputy High Sheriff, returned from Kauai yesterday in the steamer W. G. Hall. He had expected to remain on the Garden Isle for two weeks, but owing to the cloudy condition of the atmosphere decided to return to Honolulu. He will spend the remainder of his vacation at Wailuku.

Professor Perkins received a letter from Professor Koebbe on the last mail, saying that he is still engaged in the hunt for leeches in California. Professor Koebbe has discovered one particular species of parasite in that state which he is anxious to introduce in Hawaii. He will continue his work there up to the time of his departure for Australia, and will stay in Honolulu for a few hours before he leaves.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur

about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

# NEW TERM IS OPENED

## MAY MEET TOGETHER

### Murder Cases Are Set for Various Dates.

Judge De Bolt, presiding, opened the April term of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning, delivering his charge to the grand jury and calling the calendar of criminal cases.

Before charging the grand jury, Judge De Bolt expressed his opinion on the question of pay of jurors. He hoped a system of requiring jurors to serve without pay would never be adopted here. It was his belief that three dollars a day, instead of two as now, would be the correct compensation for citizen doing jury service. In civil cases the jury fees ought to be charged up in costs to the losing party, and in criminal cases added to the penalty when a conviction resulted.

#### BETTING ON CASES.

The case of Edward M. Jones, murderer, was set for trial on Monday, May 10. Osumi, murderer, comes up today. Tokishikawa Densiro, murderer, is continued until the 18th inst. Man Chong, murderer, is set for Monday next.

M. G. Silva, Sunday liquor selling, will be called today.

The Territory's case against W. H. Wright, former Treasurer, for embezzlement of public money, once more goes over a term. Five charges of embezzlement against B. H. Wright are also continued for the term, awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court on preliminary points.

The House vouchers cases—complaint against Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae, gross cheat against Solomon Meheula, and gross cheat against Enoch Johnson—were set for the 20th instant.

Other cases were tentatively set for different dates.

#### BEFORE OTHER JUDGES.

Judge Gear, after hearing argument by Mr. Lewis for plaintiff and Mr. Ballou in person, denied the motion for a nonsuit in the injunction suit of Sidney M. Ballou vs. Mutual Telephone Company.

Judge Robinson was engaged yesterday in hearing the injunction suit of L. Desky vs. C. W. Booth to prevent foreclosure and to reform mortgage. Athearn & Milverton and J. G. Pratt or plaintiff; J. A. Magoo and J. Lightfoot for defendant. The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Notice was posted yesterday by Clerk Kimpton that at 10 a. m. today Judge Robinson would call even-numbered cases on the calendar, from 152 to 238 both inclusive. These are civil cases.

Judge Gear will call the odd-numbered cases on the civil calendar tomorrow morning.

#### NELSON SUIT DROPPED.

Georgia Mabry Nelson has discontinued her bill for maintenance against Frank D. Nelson, who consents to pay costs of suit. This is the end of the proceedings under which the respondent was arrested on a writ of ne exeat episcopalis, as he was about to leave the Territory in an outgoing steamer. The complainant found, in the first instance, that she and her husband had not lived together in Hawaii long enough to entitle either of them to a divorce, and therefore had recourse to the suit of maintenance.

#### GUARDIAN RELEASED.

Releases of guardianship executed by Charles O. Berger, Hilda Berger, and Olga Berger to Martha Berger have been filed by Holmes & Stanley, attorneys. Each of the minors had come of age and obtained a satisfactory accounting from the guardian. Olga Berger is now Sister Olga of the Cross. The releases were executed before a notary public of Alameda county, California.

# HAWAIIAN LAUHALA MATS

MADE TO ORDER

Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

C. W. McDougall,  
OFFICE  
THE KONA

### A Joint Caucus of Both Parties Possible.

Home Rule and Republican members of the Legislature will hold caucuses today, and there may be a joint caucus of both houses before the opening of the special session tomorrow morning.

The organization of the two houses is still a matter somewhat in doubt, although it is almost certain that Beckley will be speaker of the House, and Senator Crabb will of course preside over the sessions of the Senate.

For clerk in the Senate, William Savidge will be elected without opposition. It is doubtful whether there will be any other officials than a clerk and a sergeant-at-arms in the Senate, as the Senators generally favor doing without interpreters or adding to the expenses of the special session.

In the House the fight is over the clerkship, with McHeula out of the race.

Charles Williams of Hauku and former Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd are after the job as Republicans while John Wise is assured of the support of the Home Rulers. Both Williams and Boyd also hope to pull Home Rule votes in case of a three-cornered contest.

Another plan which is favored by some of the Republicans is to consolidate the clerkship with the shorthand clerk and offer the position to G. P. Thielan, thus saving the salary of an extra official.

There has been talk of cutting out all the officers in the House but clerk and sergeant-at-arms, but the natives object to that plan.

Instead, as a means of proving their agreement with the general plan of economy, they want to elect the full set of officers at reduced salaries. This plan will probably be followed.

The Home Rule caucus has been called for this morning, and a plan of action about as outlined in yesterday's Advertiser will probably be decided upon.

The Republicans will also caucus this evening, and an attempt is being made to bring about a meeting of the entire Legislature, both Republicans and Home Rulers.

The Legislature will not, so prominent members say, adopt the recommendations for appropriations in a lump sum. There is considerable opposition to such procedure on the ground that it allows too much opportunity for abuses in leaving such wide discretionary power to the department heads.

On the other hand, in view of the reduced scale of expenses upon which the government must be conducted, the legislators appear to be willing to allow a lump sum not specifically apportioned, for each department, in order to meet any emergencies.

#### HOME RULE VIEW.

"The Home Rulers are in with the Governor for economy," said Senator Kalauokalani, after the Home Rule caucus yesterday morning. "We did not come to any conclusion this morning because some of our members were not on hand, and another caucus will be held tomorrow morning."

"I believe that we should make the session just as short as possible. This is no time to do politics. There won't be any county bills introduced if I can prevent it. While we might all want county government, this session cannot be wasted in considering such matters. Of course individual members may introduce county bills, but the Home Rulers as a party will not work for it. We don't intend to do party politics at this special session and only want to help the Governor economize."

### FRENCH SAILOR FALLS TO DEATH

A sailor on the French bark Asnier was killed last night about 11:30 by falling through the main hatch to the intermediate hold. The body was taken to the morgue and an inquest will probably be held today.

The man is reported to have come aboard quite drunk about the hour mentioned, and instead of going to the forecastle to his bunk, he is reported to have curled up on the hatch planks close to the opening. In some way he rolled over and plunged into the depths of the ship. When found he was dead.

The racing horse Cyclone was brought to Honolulu from Maui on Sunday to go into training at Kapiolani Park.

### TRIED TO BURN POSTMASTER'S HOME

It is to have been an infernal fire to the residence of Post Master Oat in Pihihi. The fire caused a bottle and a candle to burst.

The correspondence between Governor Carter and Dr. Cooper, concerning that already published in this paper, together with Dr. May's statement, is given below.

# THE BOARD OF HEALTH IS WITHOUT A HEAD

Governor Carter Accepts Dr. Cooper's Resignation as President—Board Advises Him to Retain His Membership.

#### DR. MAY'S STATEMENT.

In view of the financial stress, the Board of Health set to work in a most loyal spirit to reduce its estimates down to the figure mentioned by Governor Carter, and has come within a few thousand dollars of doing so. If the item of \$23,000 for the Kalauapa store had been omitted, as the Board advised, our estimates would have reached below the proposed limit. The money for the upkeep of the Kalauapa store is in no sense an asset of the Health Department. It is handed us by the Government, passed on to the store, and returned by the store to the Government. A gives money to B, B turns it over to C, and C hands it back to A again. What has this to do with the running expenses of the Health Department? The fact is, this idea of the Government conducting a general merchandise store is wrong. It should be dropped, and some merchant allowed to start a store there to stand on its own bottom.

The Legislative appropriation for the Health Department for the twelve months is \$40,000. Deducting the Kalauapa store item it is only \$32,000. This amount has been reduced 45 per cent. For instance, a straight cut of about 30 per cent has been made in the salary of every employee. With this we have so managed that both the Government Physicians and the Free Dispensary have been retained. I have been strongly opposed to lopping off the Government Physicians who, for what is often a trifling pittance from this Board, attend to the destitute sick throughout the Islands. The natives, as a rule, are poor living from hand to mouth, and to leave them without medical help seems to me almost a criminal proposition. So with the Free Dispensary here in town. With the hospitals all closed against them, what are the destitute poor to do? At the Dispensary, they can get medical advice and medicine free.

It was an executive session, but an Advertiser reporter who returned to the place of meeting by appointment with Dr. May was invited to be present some time before the close. In the meantime Dr. May had submitted a written statement of the Board's position to his colleagues, by whom it was approved and permitted for publication. This document is printed herewith and contains the substance of much that was stated at the meeting in presence of the reporter.

Dr. Cooper mentioned, with regard to the general desire that he remain on the Board as a member, that for some time past he had contemplated retiring, yet in view of the unanimous confidence in him expressed by his colleagues he doubted if it was proper for him to resign while they were all under fire together. When the disposition to adjourn became manifest, Dr. Cooper reminded the members that he would not be their presiding officer at next meeting.

The response to this reminder was a unanimous vote of thanks to the retiring president, recognizing his ability and courtesy as such and his great services to the Board and the community. Dr. Cooper, replying briefly, mentioned with satisfaction the work accomplished in organizing the city sanitary service and the starting of new buildings for the insane Asylum.

Dr. May remarked on the fact that the Board fed and cared for 1300 sick people on Molokai; besides having charge of the Insane Asylum and its inmates, and remarks were general around the table that the Board had made greater reductions than most of the other departments. The Board of Education was specially mentioned as having made no reduction of specific salaries other than the voluntary one of its head.

Those present at the meeting were Dr. C. B. Cooper, Fred C. Smith, Mark P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. May, John C. Lane and E. C. Winston.

As the situation exists the Board of Health is without an executive head and none can be appointed from outside of the membership, which is limited by statute to two physicians, four laymen and the Attorney General ex-officio. With regard to the president's office, one of the things mentioned yesterday was that the law does not require the president to give his full time to the duties of the office. Dr. Cooper stated that he had regularly devoted four hours a day to the business of the Board. Stress was laid by members on the fact that the president was performing the duties of the former executive officer at the same salary, so that no increase of expense ensued when the president's office was made a salaried one.

The correspondence between Governor Carter and Dr. Cooper, concerning that already published in this paper, together with Dr. May's statement, is given below.

COOPER TO CARTER.

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Your communication of this date addressed to the President and Members of the Board of Health at hand.

# WAILUKANS ARE HERE

Committee to Confer With the Governor About Funds.

(From Monday's Daily.)

D. H. Case, G. B. Robertson and W. J. Coelho of Wailuku arrived yesterday on the Claudine from Maui. They represent the Civic Federation of Wailuku, and will today confer with Governor Carter, Treasurer Kepolka and Superintendent Holloway on matters pertaining to the improvement of the town of Wailuku. Mr. Case is president of the federation, chairman of the executive committee and heads the delegation now in this city.

The Hilo doctor refers to a case of contagious disease previously reported, which he says would probably not have been discovered if there were no Government physician, and remarks:

"The multifarious duties of a Government physician are well known to the Board, especially as regards a town of this size. Should the office be abolished the danger of plague, cholera, etc., spreading would, I think, be a very real one."

# OAHU ISLAND VISITED BY EARLY MORNING TEMBLOR

The frankness of speech that has always existed between us, should permit the following statement to be made and received in the spirit it is intended: This Board fully realizes its public duty, and also its responsibility for the public health both, as related to human and commercial welfare, for the care of the leper charges, of the indigent sick and insane, and for a vigilant oversight over the health of the community, that there may be no repetition of the mortality, alarm, commercial distress and embargo, we have at times experienced.

These responsibilities seem imperative to the Board and more vital than any other function of government save that of public order.

This Board has already gone much further in its reductions than any other Department considering the magnitude of its functions and duties which cannot be too restricted or suspended without inviting disaster.

The Board lacks nothing in public spirit or devotion and self sacrifice to the imperative interests of this Territory in the present financial crisis, nor in any crisis, as has previously been proven.

The Board has earnestly endeavored to meet, and in a very great degree has met, your views and desires, but as conscientious public servants, have been obliged to heed in some measure the convictions of long public service and experience.

A meeting of the Board will be called on Monday and your communication laid before them.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.

President of the Board of Health.

#### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

April 4, 1904.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: As it becomes necessary for me at this session of the Legislature to send in the names of the appointees which require the approval of the Senate, and in view of the fact that you have emphatically stated that it would be impossible for you to give your entire time to Board of Health matters, (which I believe to be essential to the best interests of the Territory); and as it would not be fair to the Senate to send in your name, knowing that you would not, under such conditions, serve beyond the end of the session; I conclude it is best to accept your resignation at this time, and begin at once to ascertain who can be obtained to take the position for the ensuing period.

Let me assure you that this course has absolutely nothing to do with the attitude of the Board in reference to the reduction of expenditures. That I consider to have come about from a failure on the part of the Board to fully recognize the gravity of our financial situation in comparison with their duties as a Board in charge of the Public Health.

I take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation of the cordial relations that have always existed between us, and feel confident that they will so continue.

It may not perhaps be possible to fill your position with quite so competent a man as you have proven yourself to be, but public interests will be served by the precedent set.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE R. CARTER, Governor.

#### Kohala Has the Baseball Fever.

Kohala on Hawaii has the baseball fever, good and strong. A baseball park has been cleared in Kohala proper, and fenced in. A fine diamond has been laid out and a grand stand will also be erected. A league is to be formed and a baseball team has already been organized with James Hind as captain and Sam Woods as manager. The team is one of the best on the island of Hawaii and is looking for games with other nines which have baseball hopes and aspirations. A game may possibly be arranged with a Honolulu club.

L. W. Haworth has resigned the editorship of the Hilo Tribune to take the city editorship of the Bulletin, and arrived in the Kona. W. C. Cook bookkeeper of Papakoa plantation succeeds him on the Tribune.

# AN OPINION FROM HILO

Dr. Stow on Doing Away With Government Physicians.

Dr. C. L. Stow, Government physician at Hilo, in a letter to the president of the Board of Health, states that the police of that district have become able to handle the "suspect" business. Referring to the closing of the hospital there, he tells of number of destitute sick cases having been treated in the jail.

The Hilo doctor refers to a case of contagious disease previously reported, which he says would probably not have been discovered if there were no Government physician, and remarks:

"The multifarious duties of a Government physician are well known to the Board, especially as regards a town of this size. Should the office be abolished the danger of plague, cholera, etc., spreading would, I think, be a very real one."

# YOUNG NAP HAS HIS BAIL REDUCED

Young Nap, who with his wife and children was snatched off the steamer Korea a few minutes before her sailing for China under a writ of ne exeat re-publica, was brought before Judge Dole yesterday afternoon. Thayer & Hemmway appeared for Hoffschlaeger Co., the creditor who stopped the respondent's departure, and C. W. Ashford and E. M. Watson for the alleged bankrupt.

Counsel for Young Nap presented a motion to quash the writ. Mr. Ashford expressed his belief that the respondent was an American citizen, referring to his long service in the United States Consulate in Honolulu before annexation.

The motion having been argued, Judge Dole took it under advisement. He also reduced Young Nap's bail from \$3000 to \$500.

Young Nap has been keeping store on Maui for some years. Many Honolulu people will remember him as clerk and interpreter to the U. S. Consul, and later as a cigar dealer in King street near Bethel. Before annexation he had a good deal to do with Chinese labor immigration.

# LARGE PARTY WILL GO TO VOLCANO

The Kinau will take another large party of visitors to the volcano today. Richard H. Trent, the general agent, had the following names booked for passage yesterday: Mr. F. Milliken and mother, Mrs. D. M. Moore, Miss F. Rose, Miss E. K. Branch, Mr. A. MacNeil and wife, Mr. I. M. Lovitt and wife, Mr. John A. Wood, Mrs. J. A. Wood Jr., Miss L. Wood, Mr. R. E. Reid, Mr. R. M. Roche, W. S. Redington, C. H. Smith, A. T. Peix, Mr. N. Stoddard and wife, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Miss E. Learned, Miss P. A. Underhill, Miss Anita Perrin, Mr. J. H. Crawford and wife, Miss Crawford, J. D. Crawford, Mrs. Prichett, Miss Margaret Prichett, Miss M. P. Spindie.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

# HOW LEONIDAS HUBBARD DIED

## Outing Expedition to Labrador Wilds.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The first authentic information of the death of Leonidas Hubbard Jr., the magazine writer who starved to death in the interior of Labrador in October last, was received in this city today.

The letter is most graphic in its details of the hardships endured by the Hubbard party. It came to Miss A. D. Wallace from her brother, Dillon Wallace, Mr. Hubbard's sole white companion. It was written on the Northwest river post from which point Mr. Wallace sent the telegrams which arrived on January 18th last. This letter was sent out by the courier who brought the telegrams to Chateau Bay. It had been traveling for over two months by dog sledge and courier, arriving at Quebec Tuesday last and New York City today.

The letter was postmarked Cartwright, Labrador, December 31st; Battle Harbor, Labrador, January 2d; Blanc Sablon, January 21st; Natashquan, Quebec, February 11th; Esquimaux Point, Quebec, February 14th; Bersius, Quebec, March 10, and Quebec City, March 2d. The letter was opened in transit at both ends, but no explanation was made by the Canadian postal authorities as to the reason.

Alonzo G. McLaughlin of 62 William street, Mr. Wallace's law associate, also received a letter telling of Mr. Wallace's plans for the future.

Toward the close of the letter Mr. Wallace speaks of his plans for returning to New York. He is somewhat in doubt as to what route he will take, the 1,200-mile sledge journey seeming like an impossible barrier. He was not aware at the time that a relief expedition had been sent out from Chateau Bay early in February. This expedition has probably reached him by this time and he is in no doubt well on his way to Chateau Bay in good hands.

The letter to Miss Wallace is given here in detail:

NORTHWEST RIVER (Labrador), December 3, 1903.—Before this reaches you my telegram that I will send forward by the mail carrier to be transmitted to you by cable from Chateau Bay, the nearest telegraph office, will have been received by you and you will know of Mr. Hubbard's sad death, but not, until you receive this, the details. But before going into the details of that I will say that I am in perfect health, better I think than ever before in my life—with the exception of a frozen toe that has taken long to heal.

### GOING FOR PHYSICIAN.

Tomorrow morning, December 4th, I leave here for a lumber camp on Goose Bay, or near it, at the mouth of Grand river, to see the only physician within several hundred miles. The lumber people keep him there to attend any man that may be injured. I go by Esquimaux dogs and canoe (sledge) with an Esquimaux named Willie Ikeyama (driver), three big dogs from the Hudson Bay Company, "Cracky" "Carrots" and "Dollar," and two from the French Company post—five dogs in all. The French Company manager, who has been very kind to me, as has every one here, also sends Willie, who is in his employ, to take me up. It is a drive of twenty miles each way. I shall probably be able to tell you about it in this letter, as I shall be back before winter mail goes out, December 15th.

From October until January there is but one mail from here, which leaves by dogs and from Comatic December 18th and from Rigoulette on Christmas Day. It goes via the Labrador coast and St. Lawrence to the railroad, 1,200 miles away, so this will be in your hands probably the latter part of February.

Now to the story of our terrible experience in this awful country. We plunged madly into the interior of an unknown country, into regions never before trod by white men, with almost no provisions. For our trip we should have had 550 pounds of flour—we had 120 pounds; we should have taken 200 pounds of bacon or pork—we had 25 pounds; and so on all down the line.

We also found a can of mustard we had thrown away. I sat and held it in my hand a long time, thinking how it came from home. Then I took a bite of it and it was very good. We mixed some in our bone soup and it seemed to stimulate us. We had a bit of caribou skin in that same spot. It swelled up thick and was very good. Last night I fell asleep while the boys were reading to me. This morning I was very, very sleepy. After the boys left they left me tea, the caribou bones and another end of a flour sack found here and some yeast cake—I drank a cup of strong tea and some bone broth. I ate also some of the really delicious rawhide-boiled with bones and it made it stronger—strong to write this. The boys have only tea and half a pound of pea meal. Our parting was most affecting. I did not feel so bad. George said: "The Lord help us, Hubbard; with His help I'll save you if I can get out." Then he cried: so did Wallace. Wallace stooped and kissed my cheek with his poor, sunken, bearded lips several times. I kissed his cheek. George did the same and I kissed his cheek. Then they went away. God bless and help them.

### TOO COLD FOR FISH.

On August 3d we killed four geese; on August 12th a big stag caribou; from that time forward we lived on caribou meat, which we had dried, but which was soon gone, and at long intervals a goose or duck or grouse which we succeeded in killing with our rifles and pistols, and fish we caught with our rods. Early in September the weather grew too cold for the fish to bite. Until then we did very well, but after that we often were without anything to eat and our meals were simply tea. Our salt and sugar were gone early and we ate everything boiled and drank the water in which our food was boiled. Birds, grouse, ducks, etc., were eaten wholly, heads, entrails, feet and everything but the feathers, and every part of the fish.

About the middle of September, or a little earlier, we reached some large lake away in the interior. From a high, barren hill the great lake we had been aiming for could be seen—

Lake Michakuman. The wind was blowing a gale the day we reached here, and we were for two weeks unable to move. Then the time for the caribou migration was past and reluctantly we turned homeward over our old trail inland, not having seen an Indian or any human being since leaving Northwest river. Winter was upon us, and before September was gone the temperature dropped to 10 degrees above zero. Then we broke out thermometer and could get no record.

On October 11th we reached the camp where we had killed the caribou, and got together the dried bones we had left and boiled them for soup. We scraped the skin from the head and boiled and ate that and the remains of the head. The horns we scorched in the fire and ate them. Everything was eaten that we could eat all the way down on our retreat. Before we began our retreat from the big lake I had lost 18 inches in waist measure. Our bores were sticking through the skin. We had not shaved or cut our hair, and our appearance must have been pitiable. I know the others looked, and particularly Hubbard, like walking skeletons. We were so weak at length that we could not sit down without falling.

### WALKING SKELETONS.

Along the route we had left portions of our outfit until it was reduced to the absolute necessities. My rifle, Hubbard's sextant and other valuable things were left behind. We had several miles to run on a small river with dangerous rapids. Hubbard tried to manage the canoe through one with George and nearly wrecked it. Then George and I ran the rest and took desperate chances, always, however, with success. We carried the old caribou bones with us, and boiled them over and drank the water.

At length one day Hubbard could not carry his little pack into camp and I made him put it down and follow without any load. I returned and got his pack. The next day, October 17th, was the same. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers' and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it. For Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to keep the warmth. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head

**IMPERIAL LIME** SATURDAY'S COURT

## DEVELOPMENTS

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**

AGENTS.

**CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.**

HONOLULU.

**Commission Merchants****SUGAR FACTORIES.**AGENTS FOR  
The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Koloa Sugar Company.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.

The Astoria Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

**INSURANCE.****Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited.)**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.****Northern Assurance Company**

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1866.

Accumulated Funds \$1,775,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE CAPITAL.

\$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**

AGENTS.

**Castle & Cooke,**  
LIMITED.**LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...**

## AGENTS FOR

**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.**  
OF BOSTON.**Asta Life Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

A Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are Issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Lines,  
Canadian Pac. Co. Railway.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION.** A drug recently made in the Canadian Homeopathic Hospital, Berlin, Alberta, Victoria, and Ottawa, Canada, is said to be useful in a condition of the body known as "treatment of the unemployable."**THERAPION No. 1** relieves the world of the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a sense of well-being and a desire to work.**THERAPION No. 2** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 3** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 4** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 5** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 6** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 7** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 8** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 9** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 10** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 11** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 12** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 13** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 14** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 15** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 16** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 17** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 18** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 19** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 20** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 21** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 22** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 23** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 24** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 25** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 26** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 27** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 28** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 29** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 30** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 31** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 32** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 33** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 34** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 35** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 36** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 37** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 38** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 39** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 40** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 41** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 42** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 43** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 44** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 45** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 46** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 47** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 48** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 49** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 50** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 51** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 52** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 53** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 54** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 55** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 56** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 57** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 58** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 59** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 60** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 61** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 62** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 63** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 64** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 65** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 66** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 67** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 68** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 69** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 70** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 71** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 72** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 73** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 74** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 75** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 76** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 77** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 78** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 79** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 80** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 81** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 82** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 83** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 84** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 85** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 86** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 87** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 88** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 89** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 90** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 91** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 92** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.**THERAPION No. 93** relieves the disease of "unemployment" by giving the patient a desire to work and a desire to live.

## JUNKETERS COMING FROM MANILA

When the Siberia arrives on May 23 from Yokohama, Hongkong and Manila, Honolulu will have an opportunity to welcome fifty members of the Board of Honorary Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, hailing from the Philippines. Governor Taft, before leaving the Islands, nominated forty-three of the proposed fifty members, and these were approved by the Philippines Commission. Thirty-two of these had signified their intention of accepting up to the time the last mails were sent from the Islands to the mainland. The remainder had at that time declined the appointment. Governor Wright will fill the vacancies by new appointments.

A disbursing officer is to be appointed by the United States government to accompany the junketers, and he will have under his control all expenditures made by the members of the party during their stay in the United States. The Philippines Commission has appropriated sufficient money to pay each member of the Board, \$7 per day, for all who are government employees, and \$10 per day for all who are not government employees. This is for the time they are in transit and at the fair. They are required to spend a month at the exposition.

Out of this per diem fee allowed to each member he will have to pay his individual expenses. Whatever exactions the board may take in the United States outside the route scheduled will be at the individual expense of the junketers, or the cities or commercial organizations which invite them.

A Manila paper states that there are already invitations out from the chambers of commerce of Tokio, Honolulu and San Francisco for the board to be the guests of these organizations.

The principal reason for sending the board to the exposition is to give the people who visit the fair and the people of the United States generally an opportunity to see representatives of all classes of inhabitants of the Islands. It was felt that if only Igorrotes, Moros and other tribes people were sent to the exposition, an erroneous impression of the people of the islands would be given.

On the other hand, it was the intention of the Commission that the members of the board should be representative Filipinos who would be able to get a genuine conception of the people of the United States by the visit and communicate whatever they may be able to learn on the journey to the people of their various localities when they return.

The money appropriated for this purpose was from the funds first set aside for the purposes of the exposition.

Saturday, April 2.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii ports, at 4:25 a.m.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 1.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii ports, at 4:25 a.m.

Saturday, April 2.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Abukini, Kalihiwai, Hanalei, Kilauea and Kapaa, at 7:55 a.m. with 3,000 bags sugar, 73 bags coffee, 678 bags rice, 30 empty bags, 15 pks. sundries.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Eleele, Makaweli and Kilauea, at 7:20 a.m. with 656 bags sugar and 35 tons scrap iron.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 10:30 a.m.

Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, 27 days from San Francisco, off port at 1 p.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, at 12:30 p.m.

Italian ship Michel Bianchi, Andena, from Newcastle, at 2 p.m., 37 days out.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Waimana, at 9 p.m.

Saturday, April 2.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Anaehoa, at 11:50 a.m. with 3070 bags M. S. Co. sugar.

Sunday, April 3.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, at 3:15 a.m. with 6000 bags A sugar, 18 kegs nails, 82 bales hides, 32 pks. sundries.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, at 5 a.m. with 3952 sacks sugar, 82 sacks corn, 1 roller, 1 horse, 9 hogs, 125 pks. sundries.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, put back into port, at 3 a.m., for repairs to machinery.

Am. schr. Alumna, Genberg, from Newcastle, at 10 a.m., 64 days out.

Monday, April 4.

Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, 29 days from San Francisco, 2:30 p.m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, April 1.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Hanamaulu, at 5 p.m., with passengers and mail only.

Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 1:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 2.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, for Midway Island, at 8 p.m.

Monday, April 4.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco, at 10 a.m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Amahole, at 3 p.m.

Stmr. Lebus, Nepala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Amakiri and Hanamaulu, at 6 p.m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukona, Kukulau, Laupahoehoe and Paapeao; mail and passengers only for Paahau, at 5 p.m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, for Midway Island, 2 p.m.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Honokaa and Kukuhalea, per stmr. Kauai, April 2.—Miss Lottie Williams and 5 deck.

From Kauai ports per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 2.—W. W. Thayer and 2 deck.

From Eleele, per stmr. Nihau, April 2.—J. A. Kennedy.

Per stmr. Kauai, from Hilo and way ports, April 2.—Col. Samuel Parker, Senator P. P. Woods, Senator John T. Brown, Senator J. B. Kaohi, Rep. W. E. Kealawaa, Rep. A. Fernandez, Rep. W. N. Purdy, Rep. C. H. Puua, Rep. H. M. Kaniko, O. Imbs, H. J. Song, C. C. Bitting, Mrs. J. Monsarrat, Wm. Thompson, E. P. Mable, J. W. Mason, Mrs. J. L. Robinson, V. O. Sollo, L. W. Haworth, E. Langer, A. K. Nawahi, Miss M. Schmidt, Capt. H. A. Sinclair, Geo. Wilson, Thos. Black, H. Oda, Mrs. A. Fernandez and two children, Peter Kealakonua, Rev. Timoteo, Mrs. Bertha Spencer, J. H. McKenzie, C. Melecke, Mrs. C. Melecke, Rev. A. C. Logan, Mrs. A. C. Logan, E. P. Low, Miss A. Klugel, Mrs. S. Kobayakawa, Capt. J. Ross, C. Williams, Master W. Purdy, Master J. Purdy, C. C. Conradt, A. B. Brayner, H. L. Herbert, M. C. Omara, J. A. McDonald, Mrs. Wong Kong, child and maid, Miss L. Wong Kong, W. S. Fleming, Chock Black, Per stmr. Kauai, from Kukuhalea, April 2.—Miss Lottie Williams and 5 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, April 2.—W. W. Harris, C. C. Mossman, H. Gorman, W. A. Beckley, wife and two children, R. Waggoner, J. K. Gandal, Miss E. Bishop, A. G. Correa, Miss N. Bungo, C. Makauai, Miss Grau, D. B. Murdoch, Max Lorenz, Mrs. Ewaldko, H. Kuhlman, and 23 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine from Kahului, April 2.—G. B. Robertson, Col. McLeenan, Miss Schnoor, Miss Irene Aiken, E. Moller and wife, J. A. Thompson, wife, and daughter, Geo. Weight, E. B. Hartmann, J. Kase and wife, S. E. Kalamu and wife, W. J. Coelbo, W. P. Hata, A. J. McLeod, F. P. Rosecrans, Lum Hong Lin, Ah Wai, Mrs. M. A. Pa, Mrs. J. W. Whitford, Mrs. E. Morton and child, Miss M. Haue, S. E. Kauie, wife and daughter, W. Berlowitz, C. Hedemann, F. Milliken, D. H. Case, J. M. Viva, Jno. Richardson, Miss Richardson.

From Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, per stmr. Lehua, April 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCordson, Representative J. Nakakeka, H. R. Hitchcock, Master Hitchcock, Mrs. Menoia, C. E. King, Mrs. E. M. Nakane and 8 deck.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, April 4.—Alex. B. Watson.

The Kinau's cargo was as follows: 22 kegs wood, 22 pieces koa, 10 sacks coffee, 2 horses, 24 bags, 152 pks. sundries.

## WANT BAND MILLIKEN IS HERE

### Cohen's Scheme Is Not Favorably Received.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Honolulu, March 31, 1904.  
Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: In reference to the matter of touring the Hawaiian Band with a view of advertising Hawaii, I propose, should it meet the sanction of your honorable body and the business community of Honolulu, to do as follows:

Take the band under the direction of Capt. Berger, augment it in a manner to bring it to a high standard; add a quintette club composed of the best Hawaiian voices in Honolulu; Acquire the services of Madam Slapotski as prima donna, and also the services of a good contralto, so as to enable us to make the concert part of our program a great feature.

I will look after the expenses of advance work, billing the show in an elaborate manner, pay all expenses of halls, theatre, etc., pay all salaries and expenses pertaining to the maintenance of the organization and all transportation expense that may arise from trips other than the direct route from Honolulu to St. Louis and return.

My plan is to have fine stands of lithograph show paper advertising the organization as the "Royal Hawaiian Band and Concert Co." subsidized by the Hawaiian Government en route to the World's Fair.

This will give the impression that Hawaii is doing something on a more than ordinary scale toward the matter of the World's Fair Exhibit; and as we would be advertising the fair, it would gain their good will and kind consideration which will be of good service later on.

It will be the duty of the advance representative to arrange the bookings ahead and herald the approach of the band through the papers and by the generous distribution of printed matter and large posters.

Upon our arrival in the different cities in addition to the notice which the papers will give our performances, it will be the duty of the press agent with the show to see that the right kind of reading matter goes to all the papers and right here I desire to say it is one of the most important parts of the whole arrangement and in case the plan is accepted I would urge that your committee send this man whose duty it will be to also distribute such literature as will tend to benefit us.

The position will be an important one and should be filled by a man of wide newspaper experience and ability. The result of this work would be far-reaching as it would mean that the entire press of every city visited would team with stories and matter pertaining to our Islands, reaching millions of readers, thereby giving us an amount of free advertising which it contracted and paid for would amount to many thousands of dollars.

My experience teaches me that this organization will from an artistic standpoint create a furor over our entire route. The attention of multitudes in every city visited will be attracted to our music in a manner that no other exhibit could equal, and while this organization will equal in merit and drawing power any organization on the road which charges a high price of admission, as for instance Sousa, charged as high as \$1 a seat we would charge popular prices, say 25 cents and not over 50 cents thereby enabling us to show in large pavilions and exposition buildings to immense crowds, which would all tend to increase the advertising.

The route will start from San Francisco and work all the large towns and cities going to St. Louis via the Southern or Los Angeles route, coming back over the northern route, or vice versa.

A long engagement could easily be secured both within the World's Fair grounds and in the different halls and theatres of the city of St. Louis. If the tour is successful and bears good fruit, the route could be extended east to Chicago and even to New York.

The expense of preliminary work and the maintenance of this undertaking will amount to many thousands of dollars, the preliminary work alone before leaving Honolulu and not counting transportation would foot close to \$5,000, all of which expense I will undertake to finance myself.

However in view of the great good that would accrue to Hawaii I ask as a subsidy or bonus that the public furnish us with transportation from Honolulu to St. Louis and return, with the understanding that if the venture proves a success financially, the amount thus expended is to be returned to the contributors.

This bonus will serve as a guarantee to the public that the band will be returned intact; it also serves as a guarantee to the members of the organization, their relatives and friends against any fear they may have of stranding through unforeseen misfortune.

In the meantime the band is kept together as an organization, made self-sustaining, thus relieving the Government for the time being of their support. It will give the boys a fine vacation which they are anxious to have, during which time they will do you the most possible good.

They will come back much bettered,

## Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure to holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives that deep and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Sons, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

### HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

### COURT NOTICES.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.**

**In the Matter of the Estate of Albion H. Gleman, of Makaweli, Kauai, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.**

On reading and filing the petition of John A. Palmer, of Lihue, Kauai, alleging that Albion H. Gleman, of Makaweli, Kauai, aforesaid, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1904, leaving property worth all nature, so to speak, is unaccounted for, the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the last century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This preparation is one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever invented, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rotan, Joffre, Vegeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chas, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was first introduced into France, and subsequently adopted, and that it is worthy of attention, who require such a remedy we think there can be no doubt. From the time of Aristote down to the present day, the removal of this disease has been the object of search of some hope, general mind, and far beyond the mere physical, and the scientific method of diagnosis and treatment, the therapeutic and medicinal value of Therapion, which has been created to remove the disease of our day, about which no little attention and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever it has been introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies which were the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion is obtainable in England, direct from the proprietor and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, etc. Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, March 11th, 1904.

(Signed) J. HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

257—Mar. 15, 22, 29, April 5.

### ISENBERG HAS ECONOMY PLAN

"I believe that the length of the special session can be much shortened if the committees from both houses work together," said Senator Isenberg yesterday. "Under the present system the committees from each house go over the appropriations separately when they might just as well work together."

It will be the duty of the advance representative to arrange the bookings ahead and herald the approach of the band through the papers and by the generous distribution of printed matter and large posters.

Upon our arrival in the different cities in addition to the notice which the papers will give our performances, it will be the duty of the